# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1849. [NO. 1690.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜


## Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

***Fall and Winter Millinery,***

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

**Bank of Cape Fear,** October 10, 1849.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next.

89] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

## THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership of TAYLOR & ANDERSON has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will please present them for settlement; and all persons indebted, will make immediate payment.

DAVID S. TAYLOR.
T. J. ANDERSON.

Oct. 15, 1849. 89-2w

☞ Carolinian copy.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the first Monday of December next, at Public Auction, at the Court House, that desirable little FARM on the Wilmington road, about the edge of town, formerly known as Cade's. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and other Out-houses. It is a desirable residence, and the sale will be positive.

WILLIAM CADE, for
Jas. W. Cade.

October 12, 1849. 89-ts

## POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON the 29th of Sept. last, the Subscriber lost his Pocket Book, somewhere on the road between the New Bridge on the Great Swamp and Providence Church in Robeson county, near Affordsville. It is a small black morocco Pocket Book, with silver bandage and silver hasp. It contained three notes, one against John Monroe of Bladen county, for $9 84, dated 3d June 1846, with a credit of 50 cents. One against Owen Carroll of Bladen county, for $9 25, dated 24th May 1848. One on Elizabeth E. Robeson, for $15 20, dated 17th May 1849. Also a number of accounts, of no use to any one but the subscriber. I will give a liberal reward to any person who may find and deliver the said pocket book and contents to me, and I also forwarn all persons from trading for any of said notes or accounts. Address me at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C. DANIEL MONROE.

Oct. 6. 89-2wpd

## $20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

***Staple and Fancy***

## DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

*A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.*

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 6. 84-2m

## NEW GOODS.

***H. Branson & Son***

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

## Important Land Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, the following

***Valuable REAL ESTATE,***

(sold to effect a division,) viz:—

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Union Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire-wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres do do, joining ditto.
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Oct. 6, 1849. 88ts

## EQUITY SALE.

ON Saturday, the 3d day of November next, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Kenansville, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR ACRES of the Lands belonging to the heirs of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, situated in Duplin county, and lying on Maxwell Swamp, within one and a half or two miles of Strickland's Depot. A portion of these Lands is cleared, and there is an excellent piece of unclaimed branch, which is valuable. There is a quantity of Pine Timber and some Turpentine trees on the tract, and one of the best Grist and Saw Mills (I have been told) in this part of the State.

Bonds at one, two and three years, bearing interest from sale, will be taken in payment.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Duplin county, Oct. 5, 1849. 88-3w

(Pr. adv. $1 20.)

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from trading for a Note of Hand, made payable to Hugh L. McColl or order, for Fifty Dollars, dated September 17th, and due the first of November next.

FRANCIS FALKS.

Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1849. 88-3w

## LIFE INSURANCE.

**National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.**
**Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.**

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

## MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds —as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

October 1, 1849. 87-2m

## SUPERIOR TEAS,

*Just received and for sale low.*

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

## NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

***Entire New Stock of Goods,***

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

***Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,***

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

*In Equity—Fall Term,* 1849.

B. C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

88] S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

## *New Fall Goods.*

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

*For Millers.*

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

*For Manufacturers.*

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

*For Soap makers.*

1 cask Pot Ashes.

*For Blacksmiths.*

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

## EDWIN GLOVER,

**Watchmaker & Jeweller,**

*(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)*

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

## *New Text Book for Schools.*

**Willard's History of the United States and California.**

A NEW Edition of the abridged copy of Mrs. Emma Willard's History of the United States, contains much additional valuable matter, concerning the events of the past ten years, and is recommended to the particular attention of the friends of education.

*Willard's Historic Guide.*—This work is intended as a guide to the Temple, or map of Time; (a chart of Universal History, prepared by the same author.)

*Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.*—This popular work has passed through 25 editions in quick succession; a good evidence of its great value as a Text-Book for Schools.

*Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy*—This little Book is designed for Elementary Schools, and is highly commeuded by teachers who use it.

*Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity.*—12mo. filled with illustrations, designed for Schools; (in press.)

*Page's Elements of Geology.*—With all the recent discoveries in the Science. (in press.)

Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Phisiology.
Clark's Elements of Drawing and Perspective.
Brook's Latin Lessons, or Latin without a master.
Brook's Greek Lessons, or Greek without a master.
Brook's Collectana Evangelica, in Greek.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader. 12mo.
McIntyre on the use of the Globes.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John-st., N. Y.

Teachers introducing new books are particularly requested to examine the above works before making their selections for their fall classes.

Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

September 21. 86-3m

## FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

## *Valuable Turpentine Lands*

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

## *Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.*

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

## MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School at her house in Old Street on MONDAY the 8th October. She will take a class of young Ladies in Drawing and Painting separate from her School.

Sept. 24. 86-6w

## Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

**STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:**

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & bl'ch'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

**Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,**

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

## VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser.

R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 12, 1849. 85-ts

## REMOVAL.

**Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.**

EPH'M LARRABEE, No. 21, South Calvert Sreet, Baltimore, has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labeled, with directions for retailing, and upon better terms than the same articles can be had in the United States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.

A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c., before purchasing.

The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-6w

## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

To Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the amended Bill of Complaint of Henrietta Campbell and others against Carleton J. Campbell and others, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1849.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

September 14, 1849. 85-6w

## LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

## CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

## *Books & Stationary,*

OF all kinds usually kept, just receiving and opening. Particulars hereafter.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 17, 1849.

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

## CASH.

WE will pay Cash for healthy young NEGROES. None wanted over 30 years old.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

## POETRY.

### VIOLA.

BY AMELIA.

She passed like a bird from the minstrel throng,
She has gone to the land where the lovely belong,
Her place is hushed by the lover's side,
Yet his heart is full of his fair young bride:
The hopes of his spirit are crushed and bowed,
As he thinks of his love in her long white shroud;
For the fragrant sighs of her perfumed breath
Were kissed from her lips by his rival—Death.

Light as a bird's were her springing feet,
Her heart as joyous—her song as sweet—
Yet never again shall that heart be stirred
With its glad, wild song, like a singing bird;
Never again shall the strains be sung,
That in sweetness dropped from her silver tongue.
The music is over, and Death's cold dart
Hath broke the spell of that free glad heart.

Oft at eve when the breeze is still,
And the moon floats up the distant hill,
As I wander alone 'mid the summer bowers—
And wreathe my locks with the sweet wild flowers,
I will think of the time when she lingered there,
With her wild blue eyes, and her long fair hair;
I will treasure her name in my bosom's core,
But my heart is sad—I can sing no more.

### WHO STRUCK MY BROTHER BOB?

Billy Patterson is done for—thrown into a mere shadow, as will be seen by the following:

Old Bob Hilton was one of the hardest cases that ever existed in Georgia or any where else. He excelled in only two things—in the frequency of his 'sprees,' and the number of 'scrapes' they led him into. No election day, 'court week' or Fourth of July ever passed over his head, free of some difficulty, resulting from his free use of the intoxicating beverage, or as he termed it *'sperets.'* Bob had a brother whose name was Peter, called by his friends Pete. Pete was a tall specimen of the genus homo, standing about six feet two, 'in his stockings.' He was very far from being a Julius Cæsar in point of bravery, but where there was no danger, no man could talk louder, or come to blood and thunder on a larger scale. One day, during a court week, Bob as usual, became decently tight, or, in Georgia dialect, 'slightly interrogated.' Getting rather quarrelsome, some person had presented him with a slight blow between the eyes, which stretched him at full length on the floor. Pete heard of it, and understanding that the gentleman who had been kind enough to give Bob the floor had left, he started up and putting on a ferocious countenance exclaimed:

"Who struck my brother Bob?'

No one answered, for all were too busy talking for themselves.

'Who struck my brother Bob?' continued Pete, waxing bolder, as he saw no notice was taken of his first question.

'Who struck my brother Bob?' he cried the third time, working himself into a perfect fury, and stalking about the piazza of the grocery as if he didn't fear any body. He felt convinced that no one would take up the matter but the 'striker' himself, and as he was not 'in the vicinity,' he wasn't afraid, not he. He was, however, doomed to disappointment, for just as he yelled out the terrible question for the fourth time, a tall broad shouldered fellow, who was known as the bully of the country, stepped up and said—

'I struck your brother Bob!'

'Ah!' said Pete, after surveying his brother Bob's enemy for several minutes, 'Well, you struck him a powerful lick!'

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*Drive Round the Stump.*—"How is it you have broken the wagon, John?" said a farmer the other day to his son. "I drove against a stump, father." "How was that, could you not see to drive straight and keep the road?" "I did keep the road father, and that was the very way I broke the wagon; the stump stood right in the road." "Then why did you not turn out and avoid it?" "Because the stump had no right to the road, and I had, and I don't mean ever to give up my rights." "Very well, my son, then the next time you drive, you must find your own wagon."

This dialogue, which we copy from the Christian Chronicle, conveys an admirable moral which we would feign teach to a certain class of foreigners, who come to this country. In intercourse, friends, with your new neighbors you will find *stumps in your road*—opinions, customs, prejudices which will conflict with your own; and your success or failure, your happiness or misery, will depend on your resisting or yielding to them—breaking your wagon by driving over them, or saving it by driving round.

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"The little darling—he didn't strike Miss Smith's baby a purpuss did he? It was an accident, was'nt it dear?" "Yes mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave I'll crack him again."

## THE DANDIES REBUKED;

OR, THE OLD SURTOUT.

I had taken a place on top of one of the coaches which runs between Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the purpose of commencing a short tour in the Highlands of Scotland. As we rattled along Prince's-street, I had leisure to survey my fellow-travellers. Immediately opposite to me sat two dandies of the first order, dressed in white great-coats and Belcher-handkerchiefs, and each with a cigar in his mouth, which they puffed away with marvellous complacency. Beside me sat a modest and comely young woman in a widow's dress, with an infant about nine months old in her arms. The appearance of this youthful mourner and her baby indicated that they belonged to the lower class of society; and though the dandies occasionally cast a rude glance at the mother, the look of calm and settled sorrow which she invariably at such times cast upon her child, seemed to touch even them, and to disarm their coarseness. On the other side of the widow sat a young gentleman of plain, yet prepossessing exterior, who seemed especially to attract the notice of the dandies. His surtout was not absolutely threadbare, but it had evidently endured more than one season, and I could perceive many contemptuous looks thrown upon it by the gentlemen in the Belcher handkerchiefs. The young gentleman carried a small portmanteau in his hand—so small, indeed, that it could not possibly have contained more than a change of linen. This article also appeared to arrest the eyes of the sprigs of fashion opposite, whose wardrobes, in all probability, were more voluminous; whether they were paid for or not might be another question.

The coach having stopped at the village of Corstorphine, for the purpose of taking up an inside passenger, the guard observing that the young gentleman carried his portmanteau in his hand, asked leave to put it into the boot, to which he immediately assented. "Put it fairly into the centre, guard," said one of the dandies.—"Why so, Tom?" inquired his companion. "It may capsize the coach," rejoined the first, a sally at which both indulged in a burst of laughter; but of which the owner of the portmanteau, though the blood mounted slightly into his cheek, took no notice whatever.

While we were changing horses at the little village of Uphall, an aged beggar approached, and held out his hat for alms. The dandies looked at him with scorn. I gave him a few half-pence; and the young widow, poor as she seemed, was about to do the same, when the young gentleman in the surtout laid his hand gently on her arm, and dropping a half-crown into the beggar's hat, made a sign for her to depart. The dandies looked at each other. "Showing off, Jack," said the one. "Ay, ay, successful at our last benefit, you know," rejoined the other, and both again burst into a horse-laugh. At this allusion to his supposed profession, the blood again mounted into the young gentleman's cheek, but it was only for a moment, and he continued silent.

We had not left Uphall many miles behind us, when the wind began to rise, and the gathering clouds indicated an approaching shower. The dandies began to prepare their umbrellas; and the young gentleman in the surtout, surveying the dress of the widow, and perceiving that she was but indifferently provided against a change of weather, inquired of the guard if the coach was full inside. Being answered in the affirmative, he addressed the mourner in a tone of sympathy; told her there was every appearance of a smart shower; expressed his regret that she could not be taken into the coach; and concluded by offering her the use of his cloak. "It will protect you so far," said he, "and at all events, it will protect the baby." The widow thanked him in a modest and respectful manner, and said that, for the sake of the infant, she should be glad to have the cloak, if he would not suffer from the want of it himself. He assured her that he should not, being accustomed to all kinds of weather. "His surtout won't spoil," said one of the dandies, in a voice of affected tenderness, "and besides, my dear, the cloak will hold you both." The widow blushed; and the young gentleman turning quickly around, addressed the speaker in a tone of dignity which I shall never forget. "I am not naturally quarrelsome, sir; but yet it is quite possible you may provoke me too far." Both the exquisites immediately turned as pale as death; shrunk in spite of themselves into their natural insignificance; and they scarcely opened their lips, even to each other, during the remainder of the journey.

In the meantime the young gentleman, with the same politeness and delicacy as if he had been assisting a lady of quality with her shawl, proceeded to wrap the widow and her baby in his cloak. He had hardly accomplished this when a smart shower of rain, mingled with hail, commenced. Being myself provided with a cloak, the cape of which was sufficiently large to envelope and protect my head, I offered the young gentleman my umbrella, which he readily accepted, but held it, as I remarked, in a manner better calculated to defend the widow than himself.

When we reached West Craigs Inn, the second stage from Edinburgh, the rain had ceased; and the young gentleman, politely returning me my umbrella, began to relieve the widow of his dripping cloak, which he shook over the side of the coach, and afterwards hung on the railing to dry. Then turning to the widow, he inquired if she would take any refreshment; and upon her answering in the negative, he proceeded to enter into conversation with her as follows:

"Do you travel far on this road, ma'am?"

"About sixteen miles farther, sir. I leave the coach six miles on the other side of Airdrie."

"Do your friends dwell thereabouts?"

"Yes sir, they do. Indeed, I am on the way home to my father's house."

"In affliction, I fear?"

"Yes, sir," said the poor young woman, raising her handkerchief to her eyes, and sobbing audibly. "I am returning to him a disconsolate widow, after a short absence of two years."

"Is your father in good circumstances?"

"He will never suffer me or my baby to want, sir, while he has strength to labor for us; but he is himself in poverty—a day laborer on the estate of the Earl of H——."

At the mention of this nobleman's name, the young gentleman colored a little, but it was evident that his emotion was not of an unpleasant nature. "What is your father's name?" said he.

"James Anderson, sir."

"And his residence."

"Blinkbonny."

"Well, I trust, that though desolate so far as this world is concerned, you know something of Him who is the father of the fatherless and the judge of the widow. If so, your Maker is your husband, and the Lord of Hosts is his name."

"Oh! yes, sir, I bless God, that, through a pious parent's care, I know something of the power of Divine grace, and the consolations of the gospel. My husband, too, though but a tradesman, was a man who feared God above many."

"The remembrance of that must tend much to alleviate your sorrow."

"It does, indeed, sir, at times; but at other times I am ready to sink. My father's poverty and advancing age, my baby's helplessness, and my own delicate health, are frequently too much for my feeble faith."

"Trust in God, and he will provide for you; be assured he will."

By this time the coach was again in motion, and though the conversation continued for some time, the noise of the wheels prevented me from hearing it distinctly. I could see the dandies, however, exchange expressive looks with one another; and at one time the more forward of the two whispered something to his companion, in which the words "Methodist Parson," alone were audible.

At Airdrie nothing particular occurred; when we got about half-way between that town and Glasgow, we arrived at a cross road, where the widow expressed a wish to be set down. The young gentleman therefore desired the driver to stop, and springing himself from the coach, took the infant from her arms, and then, along with the guard assisted her to descend. "May God reward you," she said, as he returned the baby to her, "for your kindness to the widow and the fatherless this day."

"And may he bless you," replied he, "with all spiritual consolation in Christ Jesus!"

So saying he slipped something into her hand; the widow opened it instinctively; I saw two sovereigns glitter on her palm; she dropped a tear upon the money, and turned round to thank her benefactor; but he had already resumed his seat upon the coach. She cast toward him an eloquent and grateful look, pressed her infant convulsively to her bosom, and walked hurriedly away.

No other passenger wishing to alight at the same place, we were soon again in rapid motion towards the great emporium of the West of Scotland. Not a word was spoken. The young gentleman sat with his arms crossed upon his breast; and, if I might judge by the fine expression of his fine countenance, was evidently revolving some scheme of benevolence in his mind. The dandies regarded him with blank amazement. They also had seen the gold in the poor widow's hand, and seemed to think that there was more under that shabby surtout than their "puppy brains" could easily conjecture. That in this they were right, was speedily made manifest.

When we had entered Glasgow, and were approaching the Buck's Head, the inn at which our conveyance was to stop, an open travelling carriage, drawn by four beautiful grey horses drove up in opposite direction. The elegance of this equipage made the dandies spring to their feet.—"What beautiful greys!" cried the one.—"I wonder whom they can belong to!"—"He is a happy fellow, anyhow," replied the other; "I would give half of Yorkshire to call them mine." The stage-coach and the travelling-carriage stopped at the Buck's Head at the same moment, and a footman in laced livery, springing down from behind the latter, looked first inside and then at the top of the former, when he lifted his hat with a smile of respectful recognition.

"Are all well at the castle, Robert?,' inquired the young gentleman in the surtout.

"All well, my lord," replied the footman.

At the sound of that *monosyllable* the faces of the exquisites became visibly elongated; but without taking the smallest notice of them or of their confusion, the nobleman politely wished me good morning; and descending from the coach, caused the footman to place his cloak and despised portmanteau in the carriage. He then stepped into it himself, and the footman getting up behind, the coachman touched the leader very slightly with his whip, and the equipage and its noble owner were soon out of sight.

"Pray what nobleman is that?" said one of the dandies to the landlord, as we entered the inn.

"The Earl of H——, replied the landlord; "one of the best men as well as one of the richest in Scotland."

"The Earl of H——!" repeated the dandy, turning to his companion; "what asses we have been! there's an end to all chance of being able to shoot on his estate."

"O! yes, we may burn our letters of introduction when we please," rejoined his companion; and silent, crest-fallen, both walked up-stairs to their apartments.

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*Going Back.*—The packet-ship Washington Irving, which left Boston for Liverpool last week, carries out from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Irish passengers, who are returning to their own country.

*From the Richmond Times.*

## NICARAGUA AND MOSQUITO.

We have interesting and important intelligence from this country. The Nicaragua Government manifests a very decided purpose to maintain its rights in regard to the matter of the proposed ship canal. The New York Express publishes an abstract of the treaty negotiated with the Government by Mr. Squier, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. It grants to the canal company the exclusive right to construct a canal, large enough for vessels of all sizes, from ocean to ocean, and to hold it as their property for eighty-five years from its completion, which must be within twelve years. The company is to pay the State of Nicaragua $10,000 yearly for the twelve years, and make to it a donation of $200,000 of the canal stock. The State is also to receive 20 per cent. annually of the nett profits above interest on the capital at seven per cent. and 10 per cent. of the nett profits of any subsidiary road constructed before the canal is completed. The State may take $500,000 of the stock within a year, if it choose, but a majority of the stockholders must be citizens of the United States. The right to procure wood, limestone, &c., from the public lands is granted, with eight sections of land, each six miles wide, along the St. John.

Article 17th stipulates that the canal shall be open to the commerce of all nations, subject to fixed and uniform rates of tolls that may be established by the company.

These are the most prominent and important features of the contract. The remaining articles provide that the State binds itself to protect and defend the Company in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges granted in the contract; and also binds itself not to contract with, or cede to, any government, individual, or companies whatsoever, the right of constructing a ship canal, railroad, or any other communication, across its territory between the two oceans. It is expressly stipulated on the part of the State of Nicaragua, that the vessels, products, manufactures and citizens of all nations shall be permitted to pass upon the proposed canal, through the territory of the State, subject to no other or higher duties, charges or taxes, than shall be imposed upon those of the United States, provided always, such nations shall first enter into such treaty stipulations and guarantees respecting said Canal, as may hereafter be entered into between the State of Nicaragua and the United States.

It will be interesting to our readers to know the grounds on which it is apprehended that Great Britain may throw obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of this enterprise. They are explained by the Baltimore American, as follows:—

*The Kingdom of Mosquito.*—The claims of the British Government to a right of control over the country known as the Mosquito Coast is dated as far back as the reign of Charles the Second. It is alleged that some time after the conquest of Jamaica, the Mosquito King and his chiefs placed themselves under the protection of England, and that the Governor of Jamaica, in the name of his sovereign, accepted this proffer and promised the royal protection.

It is further stated that in 1749, a fort was erected by a British force from Jamaica and the royal flag hoisted, "thus making a formal publication to the world and to the crown of Spain that the independent country of the coast was under the direct sovereignty and protection of Great Britain." This assumption is placed upon the ground that the Mosquito nation was never subjugated by Spain; that it had always retained its independent character; that since the downfall of Montezuma the tribes under the Mosquito Kings have had a recognised territory pertaining to themselves, and governed by laws administered by their own hereditary rulers.

Now this Mosquito country is included within the limits of the State of Nicaragua, which has never recognised any such Kingdom as that of Mosquito. If the wild savages inhabiting the Mosquito Coast have been allowed to roam at will through that region, it has been somewhat after the fashion of the Seminoles in Florida; the country not being attractive enough to draw to it any other occupants. The Government of Nicaragua regards the British intervention and claim in some such light as we would regard a treaty between Victoria and Billy Bowlegs, by which Billy should undertake to put himself and his people under the royal protection of England.

The occasion which has brought this matter to the notice of our Government is simply this: The State of Nicaragua has granted to an American Company the privilege of opening a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific by the route of the San Juan river and the Lake Nicaragua. This fact having become known, the British Consul at New York gave notice to the Nicaragua Company that Great Britain had certain rights of sovereignty over the territory through which their projected route lay; that the Mosquito country was under British protection; and that he was instructed to inform the company that "the boundary line of the Mosquito Kingdom touches the St. John's river at the Mechuca rapid, about thirty miles below the Lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Mosquito."

The British Consul goes on further to inform the Company that the port of St. John's, now called Grey Town, at which they have agreed with the Nicaragua Government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito: that her Majesty's Government is bound to protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town and over the lower part of the St. John's river; and that the government of Nicaragua "has entered into an agreement in regard to places where it has no competence."

We have never learned how it happened that the official announcement of these claims on the part of the British Government came from a Consul and not from the diplomatic representative of that Government. The claims themselves, extraordinary in their own nature, involve a question of sovereignty which does not belong to consular functions to discuss.—It is said, however, that the subject has brought on some correspondence between the State Department at Washington and the British Government.

To give color to the pretensions of G. Britain in this affair, it seems that a few years ago, probably in 1841, the ceremony of crowning a King of Mosquito was performed at the British settlement at Balize. A poor farce it was—but it is likely to become a serious business enough if the claims advanced by the British Consul are to be seriously pressed by his government. The object is sufficiently plain. It is to exclude Americans from the possession of the Nicaragua route and to hold it in British hands.

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The following letter on the subject is from an opposition writer; but it is said he has peculiar sources of information; wherefore, and because of the importance of the subject, we copy it, notwithstanding its injustice, as we hope and believe, to Mr. Clayton:—

*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th.

The address of Mr. Squier, our charge, to the authorities of the State of Nicaragua, fully confirms the semi-official statements lately made, to the effect that our government had taken its stand upon the Monroe declaration, and is determined not to permit Great Britain to obtain or retain any foothold in that continent.

The policy of the government is no longer in doubt. It was semi-officially alleged, the other day, that instructions of this character were given to Mr. Squier and to Mr. Bancrofi,—the confirmation as to the former minister is now before us, in his address, which was of course based on his instructions.

It is now believed here that similar instructions, and of a most pointed character, were sent out by Mr. Davis, Secretary of the legation to England, who sailed in advance of Mr. Lawrence, and that their substance was communicated in the form of a protest against Mr. Barclay's protest, to the British government. The answer of the British government repelled, with decision, any interference on the part of the United States. This is the "sharp correspondence," alluded to some time ago, and, by rumor misplaced as to persons.

Judging from Mr. Chatfield's protests, and demands and threats, against the Nicaragua government, I would suppose that the matter is soon to come to a crisis. It is distinctly asserted, by that functionary, that no foreign company will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of any contract with Nicaragua, for a canal through that state, until certain debts to British subjects be provided for; and this pretension is quite independent of that by which the territory in question is claimed as part of the domain of the Mosquito king—which claims Her Majesty has, as the consul says, decided to maintain, and the invasion of which she will *severely chastise*.

As I said, the other day, we have got on this question to the backing-out point—the point at which one party or the other must back out—unless they both intend to fight it out.

A more inappropriate time could not have been selected for stirring up this new *muss*. I think from various remarks that fell from the press in the confidence of Mr. Clayton, as long ago as June last, that he was *put up* to this stand, injudicious as it is, by those who, having interests to promote, were blind to, or careless of, other consequences. If the sensibilities of the American people can be sufficiently excited to secure their support for this movement, they will have war—war to their hearts' content.

We know that the writer of the preceding letter has means of obtaining accurate information, and that he is not apt to run off on wild notions, like some other correspondents. He seems to be earnestly anxious on the subject of this his present writing, for he has dwelt upon it, to the same effect, in three or four of his recent letters.

*New York Commercial.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.

The annexation question continues to create a commotion in this city and its environs. The annexation address drawn up last week, has now the signatures of twelve hundred of our most influential citizens.

A circular, protesting against annexation, has been gotten up, and signatures solicited to-day. I learn that but about two hundred names have been obtained.

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*The Annexation of Canada.*—The address, issued in Canada, recommending annexation to the United States, as the only remedy for the evils of which, as a colony of Great Britain, that country now suffers, is a temperate and able paper. It is signed by 325 names, among whom are Benjamin Holmes, formerly Cashier of the Montreal Bank, now a member of the Canadian Parliament, and J. G. McKenzie, the leading Tory. Fifty are Liberals and the rest Tories.

The address looks to a peaceable separation from Great Britain, and an union "on equal terms," with the United States. Without the consent of the mother country, the signers of the address "consider separation neither practicable nor desirable."

It is useless for a man to fight against his destiny. It is so with nations. We in the United States are a land-getting people. We like a big country. We always want more land: not that we have present need of all we now have, but it is our habit to look forward, when more "elbow room" may be wanted. It is a characteristic of our people to be apprehensive of "crowding" too many people into one place. It is idle, then, for any one to set up to reason against taking Canada into the Union. If she "knocks at the door" asking admission peaceably, she will be allowed to enter. If she even asks to fight her way in, there will be a strong party ready among us to take her part, and aid her in throwing off her colonial dependence.

This is our present destiny. Whether it is wise that we should allow it to rule us without an effort to change it, is another question.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

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*Annexation of Canada to the United States.*—The politicians who began the work of annexation by bringing Texas into our Confederacy will have their hands full of business in the way of annexation.—The Democracy of the South will, in all probability, be dosed with more of the "enlargement of the area of human freedom" than they bargained for when they got Texas. How they are to refute their own argument and swallow and digest their own words remains to be seen.

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

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*Manifest Destiny.*—Dr. Leibeg says, "Women are born to be married." Undoubtedly Men are born to die, too—but when you come to talk of their preparation for the event, they are as little fitted for it as the girls are for the "future state" of matrimony. Yet, women are born to be married—most of them; and to be terribly disappointed in their connubial relations—some of them.—*Boston Post.*

## PREMATURE EXULTATION.

The French organ at Washington indulges in the following strain of exultation, when replying to an article in the *Republic*, urging the election of a majority in the House of Representatives favorable to the Administration.

"Why is it that this victorious General fears to be thrown into a minority in the first Congress which he is to encounter? Mr. Polk came in with a majority of 60. Gen. Taylor seemed to carry everything before him, before he took the oath of office. Every one conceded to him a strong majority in the House, until the 4th of March, but then came the 'nipping frost.'"

The *Union* might have added that although "Mr. Polk came in with a majority of 60," he went out not only without a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the popular voice of the country against him. As soon as the fraud by which the vote of Pennsylvania had been obtained, was fairly disclosed, and the administration of Mr. Polk had developed its policy, the people by acclamation voted a sentence of deliberate condemnation.

Now in the case of Gen. Taylor, no measure of public policy has been presented to the country or to Congress, and no message exhibiting the purposes of the Executive has been submitted to the public judgment. The elections, therefore, which have taken place thus far, furnish no evidence against the policy or measures of the Administration, but simply an indifference to a renewal of such another exciting canvass as that which resulted in the triumphant election of Gen. Taylor.

When the Administration has put its policy upon trial and the people have decided against it, as they did against Mr. Polk, it will be quite time enough for the *Union* to exult. In the meantime we would admonish that Journal to refresh its memory with the signal defeat of the last dynasty, under all the auspicious circumstances of its advent to power, and to remember that the same moral and popular influences which condemned it then, stand ready to renew the expression of their confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the present Administration. Locofocoism is not yet out of the woods, and this shout of rejoicing may prove as premature in regard to Gen. Taylor, as the repeated assurances of success did prove unfounded in regard to Gen. Cass.

*Philadelphia North American.*

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Where were the Federalists in 1812? Where were the Whigs in 1845, '46, and '47?—*Washington Union.*

We refer the foreign organ for an answer to the first branch of this inquiry, to James Buchanan, Roger B. Taney, Henry Hubbard, Garret D. Wall, and a host of such other worthies, who are now the leaders and wire-pullers of the so-called Democratic party, and who in 1812 were the shining lights and "bright particular stars" of Federalism; and for the second branch of the inquiry we refer the foreign organ to the fields of Mexico, to the graves of Clay, Webster, McKee, Hardin, and a galaxy of such patriots, who, while the kith and kin of the *Union* and its allies, like Falstaff, thought "discretion the better part of valor," and staid at home, were offering up their lives in defence of the honor of the country, which had been involved by the temerity of an usurping executive.

*Philadelphia North American.*

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*Whig or no Whig.*—The Houston Mercantile Advertiser of the 1st inst., claims Peter H. Bell, Governor elect of Texas, as a Whig, and says he stumped the State for Taylor last year. The following from a Texas Democratic paper is equally to the point:

"We shall next week disclose the plot by which *the Whigs* succeeded in electing Bell Governor."—*Huntsville Banner.*

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*New "Scheme of National Currency."*—Some of the N. York papers contain a long letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, a whig member of Congress from North Carolina, to Mr. Simeon Draper, of New York city, in relation to the establishment of banks in different parts of the country, for the issue of bills based upon government stocks, or for an issue of Treasury notes to incorporated banks, or private bankers, upon a deposit of government stocks with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Herald speaks of this as clearly Mr. Meredith's financial system, and says we must be prepared to see it advocated at length in the Secretary's report to Congress.—*Balt. Sun.*

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*Papers in California.*—A letter from San Francisco, in the N. Y. Tribune, says:

The most ingenious and successful operation was made by Mr. Fitz, of New York, who brought 1,000 Weekly and 500 Daily *Tribunes*. He sold the whole lot in less than two hours, at one dollor apiece!—Hearing of this, I took about a dozen papers which I had used to fill up crevices in packing my valise, and sold them for ten dollars to a man who wanted to retail them. I was satisfied with the wholesale price. Papers of later date, I am told, bring five dollars at the mines.

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The Buffalo Express says a letter has been received in that city from Mr. Clay, announcing the return home of his servant Levi, who was enticed away from his master when on his Northern tour last summer. Levi went back of his own notion, without prompting from any quarter, under a conviction that he is incapable of taking care of himself, and assured of a kind reception and a comfortable support for life.

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*Questioning Candidates.*—There is in every political contest, however heated, some little fun; and in the West, it seems a natural ingredient. One of the candidates for a local office in Cincinnati, was interrogated by a constituent, and answered the interrogations after this wise: Q. Are you in favor of the next war? A. Yes. Q. Should you run, will you stop running when the polls close, or will you run all night? A. I'll stop. Q. Are you a judge of good brandy? A. Try me. Every thing was satisfactory to the constituent except the dime which the brandy cost him.

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*Give the Devil his Due.*—Certainly; but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and there will be nothing due him.

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Wrestling is a very silly thing among men. At New York, on Friday last, two men were wrestling, when the sprained his back, and so injured his spine that he died on Sunday. This should be a warning.

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*Northern Whigs and Northern Democrats.*—The Norfolk Herald very pertinently answers a charge which is frequently brought against Gen. Taylor's administration in the South.

"The Southern Democrats (says the Herald) charge Gen. Taylor with partiality to the anti-slavery interest—and they have undoubtedly succeeded in Tennessee and Georgia in turning the popular prejudice against him so far as to defeat the Whigs in the late elections in those States.—But if there be any truth in the charge, why is it that we see Hunkers, Barnburners and Abolitionists, amalgamating at the North under the banner of "Democracy," and opposing Gen. Taylor on the ground that he is a Southern Slaveholder; not to be trusted on the Wilmot Proviso; and that his is a Southern Administration? Power obtained by the union of such conflicting elements cannot be expected to endure; sooner or later it must fall asunder from the very rottenness of the foundation upon which it rests."

When we point to the coalition of Northern Democrats and Free Soilers upon the Free Soil Platform, the Southern Democratic press reply by pointing to the declarations of Northern Whig Conventions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.—But this mode of meeting the case made against them is only an evasion of the true point in issue. It is very true, and Southern Whigs have never denied, that the Northern Whigs are generally opposed to the extension of slavery. But the Southern people have always been taught by their Democratic oracles to believe that the *Northern Democrats* were their peculiar and natural allies. It is this proposition which the Whigs of the South have uniformly disputed, not pretending to maintain the idle fancy that Northern Whigs were the advocates and not the opponents of slavery. They have asserted from the beginning that repugnance to slavery and its extension is a ruling sentiment of the Northern people, of all parties, and that those who pretended, like Gen. Cass, to make concessions to Southern views, did so in form only, and not in fact. Events have triumphantly sustained the position of the Southern Whig party.—The time of trial had but to come, and straightway the whole Democratic faction disclosed the cloven foot, which it had long concealed, by humbly succumbing to the Barnburners and adopting free soil as a controlling element of all their future party organization. The restriction of slavery in California and New Mexico is undoubtedly to be the head and front of the Northern opposition to Gen. Taylor. The Southern Democratic press may contend as it will, but the proceedings of the next Congress cannot fail to satisfy the Southern people, that Southern interests are best to be promoted by supporting a Southern President against a Northern Abolition Coalition; and if Northern Whigs, notwithstanding their anti-slavery prejudices, which they have never concealed, still come forward boldly to sustain that Southern President, the South will not hesitate what judgment to give between the two parties in the North.

*Richmond Times.*

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*Abolitionism.*—The Chicago Democrat, edited by John Wentworth, says,—

"Messrs. Julian, of Indiana, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, were of the old Abolition party, BUT OWE THEIR ELECTION TO DEMOCRATS. When the contest becomes narrowed down, so that they will have to be responsible for the election of a Whig, or vote for a Democrat, we have no doubt but that they will support the Democrat."

Giddings, it will be remembered, took the stump during the late contest in Ohio, in favor of the Locofoco ticket for the Assembly. The coalition of the Abolitionists and Locofocos seems to be general.

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*Coalition.*—Two attempts, both unsuccessful, have been made in Massachusetts to unite the Locofoco and Free Soil parties upon county nominations. One was made in Norfolk county and one in Middlesex. After much intriguing, each party nominated its own men. The organs of the two parties are now each accusing the other of having made the first advances to a proposition of which they are both ashamed.

They were willing to make a bargain, but could not agree upon the terms.

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*A Positive Rebuke.*—Tractable as the Locofoco press generally is, under the dictation of the Central organ, now and then a newspaper turns up of sufficient dignity and self-respect to rebuke its black-guardism and to deny any sympathy with the system of detraction, for which it has become so infamously notorious. The *Monroe Democrat*, a prominent party print in Mississippi, took occasion recently to speak of the sole organ in this truthful, but unceremonious style:

"It seems to us that the Washington *Union* is daily lessening its hold upon the country by its low, and, as we sincerely believe, undignified attacks upon the opposition."

"Low and undignified attacks" may be regarded as rather a mincing phrase for the thousand slanders and falsehoods which are constantly levelled against the President and every member of his cabinet, through the columns of that scurrilous sheet, but still it is a concession which we scarcely expected from the quarter in which it has appeared.

*Philadelphia North American.*

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*$40 a Year.*—A young lady out West, recently brought an action against a swain who had bolted, after a courtship of 15 years. The truant lover had to pay about $400 heart-salve, and about $200 costs, so that his courtship cost him about $40 a year, exclusive of incidental items.

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*Put your Sign in the Papers.*—The young business man, who puts his money into the newspapers in the shape of advertisements, instead of the theatre, the bowling saloon, the tavern, and the fifty follies of life, is wise, and must reap a golden harvest. The great secret of success lies in economy in everything but advertising. Young business men must advertise liberally if they would be liberally patronised.

*City Item.*

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Gravity of manners is thought by some to be a mark of wisdom—yet the gravest beast is an *ass*—the gravest bird is an *owl*—the gravest fish is an *oyster*—and the gravest man is usually a *fool*.—*Bee.*

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KISSING.

"Come kiss me," said Robin. I gently said no,
For my mother forbid me to play with men so.
Ashamed by my answer, he glided away,
Tho' my looks pretty plainly advised him to stay—
Silly swain! not at all recollecting—not he—
That *his* mother ne'er said that *he* must not kiss me!

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*California Gold.*—The deposites of California gold this year, to the end of September, were—

| | |
|---|---|
| At the mint in Philadelphia | $2,397,264 46 |
| Do. New Orleans | 260,561 42 |
| Total this year | 2,657,825 88 |
| Add deposites of 1848 | 44,177 00 |
| Total deposites of California gold | 2,702,002 88 |

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*California Houses.*—A gentleman, an inhabitant of Mazatlan, but at present in New York, has had an iron house built for export to San Francisco. It is three stories high, and about twenty-five by forty feet in dimensions. It will go out complete in every respect except the setting up. This house is nearly ready, and so well pleased is the owner with its appearance, that he yesterday gave an order for thirty-three iron houses, of various dimensions, to be got ready as soon as possible. His present intention is to buy a vessel, load her with these houses, and take the smaller sizes directly up the Sacramento to the mining district.—*Tribune.*

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CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.

Returns from nearly the whole state have been received, and omitting the Hamilton county members, the next Legislature will stand as follows: House—Whigs 30; Democrats 34; Free Soil Democrats 6. Senate—Whigs 17; Democrats 16; Free Soiler 1.

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The Pennsylvania Legislature elect will stand as follows: Senate, Whigs 16; Democrats 17; House, Whigs 40; Democrats 60.

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The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, alluding to the *hackstering* transactions carried on in various parts of Ohio, as well as the State of New York, between the Locofoco and Free-Soil parties, thus moralizes over the waning fortunes of Locofocoism:

"Poor, helpless, crest-fallen, and despised Locofocism! Twelve months ago it would have spit upon a Free-Soiler with contemptuous satisfaction, as upon one who had given 'moral aid and comfort' to the Mexicans; now it runs after Free-Soil Conventions whenever they assemble, begs an equal alliance with them, and takes the chance of being itself spit upon and spurned. Verily, below this there can be no depth of humiliation in store, even for Locofocoism!"

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The New York *Courier* states that the Messrs. Harpers will publish before a great while, from the pen of John C. Calhoun, a Treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States; and that it is so nearly complete, that he expects to prepare it for publication, in his leisure hours, during the coming session of Congress. The *Courier* adds:

"It is generally understood that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Washington's Administration, and he has done something towards its execution. We trust that current political events, important as they are, and much as the public good requires his attention to them, will not be allowed to interfere with the completion of this great work. We need and the world needs, such vindication of Republicanism and Americanism as the works of this kind from such men would give."

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The following article we take from an American Periodical, of the year 1816.—The death of the distinguished lady alluded to, which occurred not very long since, will perhaps render it interesting to our readers:

*The Edgeworths.*—Maria Edgeworth is one of the constellation of female geniuses, which now adorns England, and illumines the literary world. She probably holds an equal rank with Jane Taylor, and is second only to Hannah Moore. We are informed that a brother of hers, named Richard Lovel Edgeworth, (the name also of her father,) resided a few years since, in Lancaster or Chesterfield district, South Carolina; and that his widow now lives in Anson county, N. C. He appears to have been an imprudent and dissipated man, whom parental authority could not govern, nor sisterly affection restrain. Several of Maria's letters to him are now in the possession of his widow, who is said to be a worthy and amiable woman, in straitened circumstances. This family is rendered more interesting to us from the circumstance that Maria Edgeworth is the daughter of the celebrated Honora Sneyd, (afterwards Mrs. E.,) who inspired the unfortunate Major Andre with a passion which she was not permitted to reward, and which is considered by common fame as the cause of his having become a soldier. The fact of this lady's being the mother of Miss Edgeworth the reader will find authenticated in an appendix note to her admirable treatise on female education, where she corrects an alleged misrepresentation in Miss Seward's monody on the death of Major Andre. Mr. E founded a town in North Carolina, at the head of the navigation of the Pedee, which, in honor of Maria's mother, he named Sneydeborough.'

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*The Effect of Charcoal on Flowers.*—About a year ago, I made a bargain for a rose-bush, of magnificent growth, and full of buds. I waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed upon it by the vendor. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a middling multiflora, stale-colored enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal, as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth in the pot in which my rose bush was, about half an inch deep, with pulverised charcoal.—Some days after, I was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed of as fine a lively rose-color as I could wish. I determined to repeat the experiment; and therefore when the rose-bush had done flowering, I took off the charcoal, and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed, the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored; but by applying the charcoal, as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy-red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and the violet flowers were equally sensible to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots, of a *bluish*, or almost *black* tint. Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers are, as I have proved, insensible to the influence of the charcoal.

*Farmer's Magazine.*

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*Cider.*—Here is a recipe worth to farmers, the price of our paper for a year: "Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it in a small bag; then put it in a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, never contain any intoxicating quality; and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes."

## IMPORANT AND REMARKABLE INVENTION.

Mr. M. Smith Salter, of Newark, (N. J.) has just obtained a patent for an invention which, it is believed, is destined to have a most important influence upon the useful arts of life, and the industry of the country and the world. It is a new method of making IRON, direct from the ore, with anthracite or bituminous coal, by a single process. By means of this remarkable invention Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of $25 to $30 per ton—at least half the usual cost. His furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for deoxidizing the ore, impurities, such as sulphur, &c. being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezers. The whole time occupied in this process, from the time the ore is put into the furnace until finished by the hammer, is only two hours! We understand that one of his furnaces is now in operation at Boonton, in Morris county. We have a specimen of iron from it, which is pronounced to be of the very best description. Perhaps a more important invention—if fuller experiments should verify present anticipations—has not been introduced in many years. Its effect upon the production and consumption of iron must be immense.—*Newark Daily Adver.*

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*Marine Accident.*—The steamer Pee Dee, Capt. Smallwood, which left this port for Cheraw, via Georgetown, on Monday morning last, returned yesterday forenoon, leaking badly, having been ashore about twelve hours on Caper's Island. She got aground on the beach while trying to round a point between Caper's and Dewees's Island, where the channel is very narrow, with a strong breeze blowing from Northeast, and the flood tide making. She has on board a large and valuable cargo, belonging to merchants in the interior of this State and North Carolina; half of which is probably damaged. We learn that there is little or no insurance on the cargo in this City, but probably a large amount in New York offices. The freight money is insured in the South Carolina, and the boat in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company.

*Charleston Mercury.*

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*Export of Ice, and Cotton Goods, from Boston.*—The exports of ice from Boston, for the month of September, have been, according to the Shipping List, 4471 tons, and the total so far for this year 56,452 tons, an increase of 8734 tons over the same last year. The value of exports of cotton goods for the month of September last, was $1,590,270 66 and the total value since January last $1,228,046 57, against $1,590,270 66 in the same period last year. Of the exports of last month, $35,404 78 worth was to the East Indies, $36,864 52 to Rio Janerio, $28,500 66 to Central America, $21,792 to Smyrna, and $14,899 87 to River Plate.

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*The Place for Maidens.*—An Australia paper states the following fact, which shows that settlement to be almost as fine a market for marriageable commodities as California: Out of fifty orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay, from the latest emigration ship, forty-nine are already married; the fiftieth, upon being asked "why she remained single!" said, that although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married because there was not a bridesmaid left for her; but she was anxiously awaiting the next draft of immigrants, when that little difficulty would be over." This is a fact.


## *Fortune cuts strange Capers!*

### ONE OF HER PRANKS!

A GERMAN FAMILY, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "Far West," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3800 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light street, in which an large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Fair-Minded and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm promptly paid him without charging any extra discount, when he went his way rejoicing.—*Baltimore paper.*

*Straws show which way the wind blows!*

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES!

*Fortunes for all at this Lucky House!*

A FEW MORE OF THE GLORIOUS RESULTS!

$30,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Columbus, Ohio.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$8,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.
☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!
Nothing so easy now as to realize a Fortune!
☞ All who read this paper should try their Luck!
A small outlay may secure an independent Fortune!

### BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER 1849.

*All Orders Strictly Confidential.*

| Date. Oct'r. | Capital Prizes. | No. of Ballots. | | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 27,500 | 75 Nos. | 11 drawn | $8 | 27 50 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 75 Nos. | 15 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 3 | 38,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 4 | 25,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 5 | 3 of 10,000 | 72 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 16 25 |
| 6 | 30,000 | 75 Nos. | 13 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 8 | 24,940 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 9 | 32,500 | 78 Nos. | 14 drawn | 5 | 17 50 |
| 10 | 50,000 | 75 Nos. | 11 drawn | 16 | 56 25 |
| 11 | 24,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 12 | 15,000 | 75 Nos. | 14 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 13 | 35,000 | 78 Nos. | 16 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 15 | 3 of 15,000 | 75 Nos. | 11 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 16 | 24,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 17 | 37,377 | 78 Nos. | 14 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 18 | 20,000 | 75 Nos. | 15 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 19 | 18,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 20 | 30,000 | 75 Nos. | 12 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 22 | 25,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 23 | 20,000 | 75 Nos. | 14 drawn | 5 | 16 25 |
| 24 | 30,000 | 66 Nos. | 10 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 25 | 20,000 | 78 Nos. | 14 drawn | 5 | 17 50 |
| 26 | 15,000 | 75 Nos. | 14 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 27 | 60,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 20 | 65 00 |
| 29 | 25,000 | 75 Nos. | 12 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 30 | 24,000 | 78 Nos. | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 31 | 33,000 | 75 Nos. | 13 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.
Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw. Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed.
None but the Managers' PRINTED DRAWINGS sent from PYFER & CO'S.
Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.
Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.
One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!
☞ Money, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.
Distant Residents throughout the United States, who desire an INCREASE OF FORTUNE, have only to mail an order for a single Ticket or Package, at the prices set forth in the above Schedule, as success must surely crown the result of all orders to the Old Established, Far-Famed and Truly Lucky House of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.


FROM THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

There is perhaps no system in our Government so well calculated to do good to the whole masses, as a well devised system of Common School education; and yet there is perhaps none that meets with more opposition, and is more abused and neglected in its first stages, than the efforts made by States to establish them. In our own State it has got to be a matter of nice discrimination to decide whether the system as *carried out* here, is an advantage or a disadvantage to the people. We go for it out and out, and yet when we see how careless and reckless many committee men are, in employing men, totally destitute of qualification, mental and moral, for their station, we are almost disheartened. A connexion for some years with the system in our State, has thoroughly convinced us, that a more rigid and thorough system must be adopted in the appointment, first of all, of a general superintendent, to travel throughout the State, lecture and organize, explain the law, and give general information in regard to the whole matter, in order to establish a uniform action. Then the examining Committees in many counties are a mere farce, paying little or no regard to qualifications, and indeed, totally disqualified themselves, either to teach or examine. The consequence of which is, many men get *certificates*, who are wholly unfit for the office of teacher anywhere, the prices given are stinted down to such a pittance, that no man who is qualified will teach for them, and they are such that no man will or can prepare himself to teach for them. He can make more at the plow, the anvil, bench, or grab thicket. The result of the whole is, that a great many who apply, are unfit to teach, too lazy to work, or immoral in their habits. There ought, in our opinion, to be at least one teacher in every county to teach the teachers, and certify to their qualifications. There would be enough in every county to keep one teacher engaged all the time, and when they left him suitably qualified, they would be entitled to, and should receive fair wages for their services; and none others than those examined by said teacher, should be suffered to teach, or receive one cent of public money in the State, unless under fines, forfeitures, and penalties, such as would prevent them taking more than *one school*. We still go for the system as it is, hoping at our next Legislature, that the system will be revised, and greatly improved, conferring as it will, such incalculable blessings upon our rising generation; for sure it is

"That Education forms the youthful mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Of all the States south of the Potomac, none has more titles to respect than North Carolina. This State has not received in other parts of the Union the esteem and consideration which are due to her modest worth. Her situation is unfavorable to notoriety. Her extensive sea-coast is rendered almost useless for the purpose of commerce by a barrier of sand. She has no large city which serves as a point of attraction, and collects and distributes information respecting the State. The country on the line of the railroad, which is the principal thoroughfare for strangers, happens to be the most barren and unimproved part of her soil.

Yet she is rich in revolutionary reminiscences, in resources of the forest, field and mine, which are still undeveloped, in varied and magnificent scenery, in literary institutions, and a substantial and well disposed population. Situated between two States, one of which is foolishly endeavoring to maintain the pomp of departed greatness, and the other having a strange passion for being conspicuous at the expense of being ridiculous, she has avoided the errors of both, striving neither to rule nor to dissolve the American Union. Her domestic affairs have been managed with prudence and success. She has neither been eager to try novelties nor neglect the real improvements of the age. In internal improvements she engages cautiously and moderately, anxious to develope her resources, but careful not to hazard her credit. She has an excellent system of courts, and her judiciary has been adorned by some names that would reflect lustre on any tribunal in the world. Her citizens are orderly and quiet, and generally yield an honorable obedience to the laws. She has not been as much distinguished as some other States for the brilliancy of her public men; but a State which has sent to the national councils a Macon, a Stanly, a Gaston, an Iredell, a Graham and a Badger, has no cause for mortification on that score. Her general quietness has gained for her the appellation of Rip Van Winkle; and though she may perhaps be liable to the reproach of inertness, we confess that, in these days of public and private recklessness, we regard such a failing as "leaning to virtue's side."

*Manchester (N. H.) American.*

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C. N. B. Evans, Esq., Editor of the "Chronicle," has been appointed Postmaster at Milton. Glad to hear it.

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*Good Railroad Dividend.*—The Georgia Railroad Company last week declared a dividend of *three dollars and a half* per share, from the business of the past six months, upon their entire stock of *four millions of dollars!*

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Extract of a letter received by a mercantile house in Savannah, from Manchester, per steamer of the 22d September:

"Within the past few weeks trade in Manchester has been very dull and declining. For the first six or seven months of the year, the exports were enormous, and appear to have glutted the markets for British Goods—hence a reaction has taken place, and together with the enhanced value of Cotton, is inducing some manufacturers to close their mills entirely, and others to work short time. Within the last week we have visited at least fifty of the largest and most respectable spinners in Lancashire. They gener

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1849.


THE RIVER UP.—After a long suspension of Steamboat Navigation, we are happy to state that the Cape Fear is now abundantly high, and that all goods on the river or in Wilmington for this place and the interior, are either already at our landing, or will be in the course of a day or two.

IRON ORE.—A friend has placed in our office, where it may be seen, a remarkably rich specimen of Iron Ore, picked up on the surface of the ground near Rockfish Creek, about 7 miles South of this place. That neighborhood is said to abound with the Ore, and we are rejoiced to hear that it is no longer to remain useless, but that David Murphy, Esq. has purchased the premises, and commenced the erection of a Foundry, at McNeill's Bridge on the Lumberton road. The number of Cotton Factories in this part of the State, makes an establishment of that kind exceedingly desirable, and we trust that complete success will reward the enterprize.

RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The liberal subscriptions to the Central Rail Road in Davidson county, and by six gentlemen at Raleigh, appear to have had an awakening effect upon other places. At a recent meeting at Salisbury, several gentlemen agreed to form a company of 20 to raise $100,000; and it was resolved to take the sense of the citizens on a proposition to subscribe $15,000 on the part of the town.

In the mountains, meetings have been held, and considerable amounts subscribed to the Columbia and Greenville Rail Road, now in process of construction in South Carolina. At Asheville, about $12,000, and at Henderson, about $10,000, were subscribed, after meetings.

We recently saw it stated that Vardry McBee, Esq. of Greenville, (formerly of Lincolnton, N. C.) has subscribed $50,000 to this Greenville Road. Thus goes the capital of North Carolina to build up Roads, and promote the prosperity and fame of other States. If we had the men and the means of which emigration has drained us within the last twenty-five years, North Carolina might be, and would be, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising States in the Union. She would be great in men, means, and public works, whilst those States which have flourished at her expense would have remained behind her in all these particulars. The sooner we put a stop to such drains, the better, and nothing is so well calculated to effect that object as a liberal system of Internal Improvements.

"The Richmond district is Whig beyond all question, and whenever the Whigs put forth their whole strength, they can carry the Accomac, the Caroline, the Albemarle, the Halifax, the Charlotte, and the Kanawha districts. When the true trial of Gen. Taylor's administration shall come on before the people in the elections for the second Congress of his term, then the Whig party of Virginia must prove to the world that notwithstanding the injustice perpetrated by the Legislature of 1844-5, they can send eight Whig members to Congress from Virginia."

So says the Richmond Times, an excellent and able Whig paper. In this instance, however, we think the Times egregiously wrong. The true time to come to the aid of Gen. Taylor's Administration is now, much more than in 1851. By the default of Virginia Whigs, the Administration is rendered utterly powerless to carry any Whig measure through either branch of Congress! If those Whigs had done what the Times says they can do when they please, or even if they had done as well this year as they did two years ago, the Administration would have had a certain and reliable majority in the next House of Representatives. But the Times proposes, that two years hence,—after General Taylor shall have been thwarted in every measure,—when he will have no policy before the country to be sustained—*then* Virginia will come forward to back him! *It will be too late!*

Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Tennessee, and Georgia, and Indiana, have all shamefully failed of their duty to their Whig Administration, and their Whig friends, in their elections since Gen. Taylor came into office. The only States which have fully done their duty, are Vermont, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Alabama.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Philadelphia North American, in an article on the late Whig defeat in Pennsylvania, says,—

"We shall not attempt to extenuate or explain a result, which is sufficiently marked in itself, but, it may be said that the elections in the states to which we have already referred, [Virginia, &c.] have exercised no small influence in producing the defeat which we are now constrained to record. There will be abundant time hereafter to examine the *causes* which occasioned these results, but the fact cannot be concealed, that the outcry of proscription which was raised by our opponents, garnished by tissues of falsehood and exaggeration, with the dissatisfaction which prevailed in our own ranks from the absence of that justice which the rights of the party demanded, has been mainly instrumental in preventing such an exhibition of strength, as might have been reasonably anticipated, had the spirit and confidence of our friends been cheered by prompt and decisive action in the dispensation of the federal patronage."

We lately saw very similar reasons given in a Baltimore paper, as accounting for the defeat in Maryland. Such things inspire a fear that our Whig friends at the North are not essentially different from their opponents, in that hankering after "the spoils," which is so disgusting to the really patriotic mind. But of all parts of the country, the above States should not complain of the want of "patronage." None, except Virginia and New York, have received a large proportion.

We have rather come to the conclusion, in view of these complaints, that it was out of special regard for North Carolina, and an anxious desire to keep her faithful to her Whig principles, that Gen. Taylor did not take any one of her distinguished men into his Cabinet, and has since conferred so few offices upon them. This idea has been forced upon us by the results of the elections during this year.

The Secretary of the Treasury is from Pennsylvania, and besides him many other officers have been taken from that State. At her first election, Pennsylvania turns a somerset, elects a Locofoco Canal Commissioner, by 15,000 majority in the State, and a Locofoco Lepislature.

The Secretary of the Interior, and various other officers, are from Ohio. Ohio forthwith elects a Locofoco Legislature.

The Attorney General is taken from Maryland, with a full share of other officers. Maryland discards one of her Whig Congressmen, and a part of her Whig majority in the Legislature.

Virginia, (which never gave a Whig vote, and to all appearances never will,) has the Secretary of the Navy, Minister to France, and a perfect swarm of minor officers. In gratitude for which pre-eminent favors, she sends *one* Whig Congressman out of fifteen. [We were about to say *one whole* Whig Congressman. But it is claimed that he is only about *half* Whig—the other half Locofoco.]

Georgia has the Secretary of War, &c. &c. In return she elects a Locofoco Legislature, which proposes so to arrange the Districts as to turn out a part of her Whig Congressmen, and thus weaken the Administration.

No election has taken place in Delaware, from which the Secretary of State was taken. When she has a chance, doubtless she will follow suit.

Vermont is the only State from which a Cabinet officer was taken, that has given the Administration a liberal support. Perhaps this is owing to the fact, (as we believe it is,) that only one other office has been given to her.

Connecticut and Tennessee resented even the *offer* of places in the Cabinet, by going against the Administration.

"Call you this backing your friends? A plague on *such* backing."

North Carolina can say—(almost literally)—"Thank you for nothing"—And North Carolina sends 6 Whigs and 3 Locofocos to Congress—her full quota to sustain the Administration which she helped to place in power.

What singularly diverse effects "the Spoils" have upon the two parties! A Locofoco will go his death for the party that gives offices and honors to himself or his friends. Whigs, on the contrary, who get office, at once become lukewarm. It is only those who get little or nothing who maintain their integrity.

BARE-FACED PROPOSITIONS.—The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, (Locofoco,) proposes to its party, that as they will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature of that State, they shall "*redistrict the State in such a way as to give to the Democratic party a certain ascendancy in the Senate.*" The same paper thinks that it is also highly "desirable that the next Legislature should reorganize the Congressional districts."

"The Democrats (it says) ought to have at least five out of the eight members sent to Congress.—By *a convenient and equitable re-adjustment* this result can be secured. We will not here undertake to show by details how this can be done.—But we take the present occasion to say that it would be especially gratifying to the whole Democratic party of Georgia if the present organization of the 7th and 8th Congressional districts were broken up, and the Honorable Messrs. Rob't Toombs and A. H. Stephens either placed in the same district, or placed in districts with Whig majorities, so moderate as to keep them in wholesome check."

These are certainly bold propositions, which ought to disgust all considerate men, of all parties. But we presume that the public mind has become so familiarized with similar enormities, that they will be looked upon as almost a matter of course.

We take it for granted, that the present arrangement of Senatorial and Congressional Districts was made by a Whig Legislature. That it was fairly made, is manifest from the fact that the majority of the Senate is occasionally carried by each party—now Whig and then Locofoco; and that the Congressmen are equally divided.—That this is fair, is shown by the results of the Presidential and Gubernatorial Elections, which alternate pretty regularly between the parties.—This being the case, on what principle are the Locofocos entitled to "*at least five* out of the eight members sent to Congress!" or to "*a certain ascendancy* in the State Senate!"

But the proposition to oust either Mr. Toombs or Mr. Stephens from the posts of honor which the people have delighted to confer on them, and by large majorities, too, is one of the very smallest specimens of spite that it was ever our fortune to hear avowed. It is believed that the Locofoco Legislature of this State did the same thing in 1842, to get rid of the Hon. EDWARD STANLY; but we believe that they were not shameless enough to avow such a motive of action.

These propositions in Georgia indicate what the Whigs of North Carolina may expect, if they should ever again criminally suffer the State to go by default, as they did in 1842.

The Ashborough Herald misrepresents us. We neither said, nor intimated, nor "intended to lead our readers to the conclusion," that "the people of Fayetteville alone have a right to express their opinions, [in regard to the Plank Road,] and that all others ought to adopt them when expressed." We have never objected to any legitimate expression of opinion on the subject. What we did object to, was, that the Herald should, whilst confessing a want of information on the subject, impute a base "intention," and "egregious folly," and "silly doings," to any one in Fayetteville, for which imputations there was no shadow of foundation. We further objected to a hue and cry being raised against "interested persons"—the stockholders in the road—having and exercising the right to control its location, in proportion to their several interests. We said nothing that could be fairly construed into a desire even, much less a requirement, that the Editor "ought to have remained silent" because he had no stock in the road. All we desired was, that he should not place this community in a false position, and that he should not deny to them the exercise of the rights secured to them by the charter, and without which no charter need ever be granted, for no stock would be taken—the right to control, in proportion to their investment, the mode of spending their own money.

The Herald chooses to consider us as making a general charge of "ignorance" against its Editor. In this he has done himself and us injustice. We are so far from considering him an ignorant man, (or "a simpleton", as he expresses it,) that we have often had occasion to admire and to profit by his good sense and extensive information. In regard to our Plank Road difficulties, he confessed, repeatedly, his want of information; and it was to this, and this only, that we referred.

The Herald challenges us to specify any "opprobrious epithet, or slanderous imputation," in its article to which we replied. We may "not understand the real import of language," as the Herald suggests; but if we do, the terms "folly, egregious folly," "silly doings," and "caprice," were opprobrious epithets as applied to the action of either the Judge, the majority, or the minority. And if we "understand the real import of language," to say that the Mandamus was "intended as a death-blow to the enterprize," was a slanderous imputation. As was that other, hypothetically but very strongly stated, about "the State's interests being entirely disregarded, and even sacrificed to the discontents of individuals."

The Herald says,

"The parties concerned were convinced, after due reflection, that the suspension of the work must create a sensation abroad, and to this, unquestionably, we are to look for the real cause that led to a speedy and honorable settlement of the difficulty. We concede that they have made ample and honorable amends, and rejoice to learn that they have re-commenced the work with a spirit of unanimity. We have ever advocated their claims on this section of country, and shall still continue to do so. To secure all our valuable trade, they have only to prosecute their enterprise."

Whilst we are glad to recognize, in the latter part of the above paragraph, a return of the spirit in which the Herald was wont to speak of this place and of the Plank Road, we would respectfully ask it where it obtained its information as to the "real cause that led to the settlement of the difficulty"? We, who are on the spot, and who ought to know something of what is going on here, have reason to know, that higher motives than the fear of any sensation, at home or abroad, governed the parties in consenting to an instant decision of that which they might, if factiously disposed, have contested for months. They have reason to feel indignant that the Herald so underrates and misstates their motives, now, as it did their intention in suing out the Mandamus. It is to such things that the Herald may attribute the want of courtesy of which it complains. An unjust assault upon our citizens, calculated to bring them and their enterprize into contempt, was not likely to inspire a very deep feeling of courtesy.

The Wilmington Journal still contends that Judge Jones, who has been elected Mayor of Philadelphia, is "a democrat,"—and we still think he is not. We have nowhere seen him called so except by the Journal, whilst many of our exchange papers, (and among them the National Intelligencer, which is not apt to be mistaken,) speak of him as an independent Whig candidate. And besides, it is stated that he was first nominated by a body of Whigs who were dissatisfied with the regular Whig candidate, and was afterwards nominated by the Locofoco party, "who declined to put out any candidate of their own." So say Northern papers.

The Journal also still insists that the Whigs have many times carried the election in Philadelphia by corruption, and that they have not had a majority in the city. Well, this may be so, for all we know; but, as the Whigs have usually had a majority ranging from 4,000 to 6,000, either Locofoco votes have been *very cheap*, or the patronage in the gift of the Whigs must have been very great. Again, why buy so many votes as from 4 to 6,000? The Whigs must have been singularly indifferent to "the spoils" after they had secured them, to waste patronage in buying up so many Locofoco votes—unless indeed, as we have suggested, they were to be had *very cheap*.

How did it happen that the Whigs were beaten this time? Did the Locos *out-bid* them?

GEN. TAYLOR'S HABITS.—A Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes as follows:—

"The President of the United States has been in our city since Wednesday last. He was, of course, the "observed of all observers." Being averse to parade and ostentation, he rather disappointed many who looked for display, paraphernalia, &c. He seemed scrupulously to avoid this kind of notoriety. At peep of day, while nine-tenths of the citizens were indulging a morning nap, the old hero would be up and out alone, perambulating the city, seeing curiosities, and indulging, unmolested, in his own observations. He visited the market, talked familiarly with butchers, huckster-women and others, with as much apparent satisfaction as though they were princes and kings. In all his movements he appeared to recognize no distinctions—an honest face, and frank countenance were the only insignia of nobility—the people, the bone and sinew, gathered round him, and appeared to talk with an ease and freedoom that few could command in the presence of any one else, filling so high an office, but Old Zack. Yesterday, he visited the Mechanics' Fair, or rather the Fair of the Maryland Institute, and seemed highly gratified at the various implements and evidences of genius and skill on exhibition. His remarks, upon all occasions, were happy and well-timed; he had a pleasant word for every body."

GEN SAM HOUSTON.—The Charleston Mercury has an extract of a letter from Texas, which indicates pretty plainly that the political career of this demagogue is drawing to a close. He was signally defeated, the letter states, in two attempts to get up public meetings in his own county, and had to take refuge in flight. The cause of his unpopularity was his vote for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it, and his refusal to sign Calhoun's Southern Address. The first was good cause. As to the other, he was sustained by nearly one half the Southern members of Congress, including many Locofocos.

We shall sincerely rejoice to see Benton and Houston repudiated by their party. We have no sympathy for either of them.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Georgia Recorder says that two-thirds of a crop may now be safely and surely indicated as about the best that Georgia will do with the present crop.

A PLANK ROAD IN CHARLESTON.—We learn from the Mercury that the Commissioners of Main Roads for that City have actually laid down a Plank Road for several hundred yards in the upper part of King street. It would be difficult to conceive a greater improvement than it has effected, the locality having been the worst in the neighborhood of Charleston, where mud and sand rendered the street almost impassable. The Mercury hopes to see the work continued for miles up the road.

THE FRENCH AFFAIR.—We see that two thorough Locofoco papers fully sustain the Administration in its course towards Mr. Poussin.—They are the Washington Globe, edited by Francis P. Blair, and the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph. The latter says,—

"We think the action of the President in reference to the conduct of the French Minister, as proper as it was prompt and unexpected. The action of the French Government in refusing to recall its Minister, when his correspondence was laid before it, while it left our Government no other alternative in the matter than the one it has adopted, shows clearly that the friendship and respect of the French Republic is but a hollow mask. For our own part, we regard the conduct of the Administration in this French affair, as the only redeeming incident in its history, and unless other developements should be made going to change the complexion of the whole difficulty, we hope, while we are warranted in believing, that the steps taken by the President to repel the insolence of the Minister and Government of France will be approved by the whole people. We can hardly be too jealous of our national character, and any thing impugning the honor and dignity of the Government, come from what quarter it may, cannot be too promptly repelled. The sympathies of our people are with the government in all such difficulties, and every administration will be sustained in exacting from foreign governments and their representatives the most implicit and punctilious respect towards our own."

CUBA.—The advocates of the annexation of Cuba have been startled by the following announcement in a late European Times. Is it true?

"We are glad to find that President Taylor is not disposed to sanction a mighty act of spoliation, to be committed by a band of mercenary adventurers. Throughout the whole of these doings, it is carefully kept out of view that a specific treaty exists, to which France, Spain, England and the United States are parties, by which the dependency of Cuba to the mother country of Spain is especially guaranteed."

The subscription of the "Spirit of the Age," the Temperance paper at Raleigh, is reduced to $1 50 for single subscribers, and $1 each for Clubs of 5 and upwards.

THE SOUTHERN INDEX.—The Rev. B. Craven, of Union Institute, Hunt's Store, N. C., proposes to publish, once every two months, at $1 a year, a periodical under the above title, with the following leading objects:

1. To review the text books now in use in our Schools, Academies, and Colleges; that knowing their merits, we may make a wise selection.
2. To review books, periodicals, and reading matter of every description, showing the character and tendency of works, old and new.
3. To suggest the best method of studying text books, and of reading generally.
4. To point out the best sources of information on all subjects of interest.
5. To announce the various forms and prices of books.
6. To give concise notices of the different literary institutions in the South.

CHARLESTON.—During the week ending the 13th, there were 21 deaths by Stranger's, or Yellow Fever, and 15 by other diseases.

TEXAS.—At the late election for Governor of Texas, more than 21,600 votes were cast. This would indicate a population about equal to one-fourth of that of North Carolina, say about 175,000 to 200,000.

## FROM EUROPE.

We are advised, through the Telegraph, of the arrival at Halifax of the steamer Niagara, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 6th instant, and reached Halifax on Tuesday night.

The commercial advices brought by this steamer are represented to be the same, in nearly every repect, as those brought by the last arrival.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are discouraging. The potato rot is said to be rapidly spreading in Ireland.

It is stated that Turkey has peremptorily refused to surrender the Hungarian refugees, and is sustained by France and England. The Russian agent had left Constantinople abruptly, and the Russian ambassador had closed all intercourse with the Turkish Government. The subject of the probability of a war between Russia and Turkey fills the columns of the French and English journals.

### *Later and Interesting.*

In the absence of a direct Northern mail for two days past, we are indebted to the Charleston Mercury for the following highly interesting and important Telegraphic news, in relation to **the prospect of War in Europe, the discovery of Sir John Franklin, a fall in the Cotton market, &c.:**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 10 p. m.

Cabinet Councils have been held in England and France, in relation to the position of Turkey with Russia. A general European war is thought to be inevitable. The Paris journals are rejoicing over the union of England and France, in the matter of the Hungarian patriots.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 6 p. m.

Cotton has suffered a further decline under the Niagara's news. Sales 600 bales fair Upland at 11¼. Large sales could not be made under ¼ cent decline.

*Flour*—13,000 bbls. have been sold at previous prices.

*Corn*—23,000 bushels sold at 62 a 64 cts. per bush.

Rice remains unchanged.

Treasury Notes 10 per cent. prem.

STILL FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 10 a. m.

The attention of all Europe is directed to Russia and Turkey. The Sultan has relinquished his contemplated voyage to the Archipelago, and the army in the neighborhood of Constantinople is ordered to hold itself in readiness. The English and French Cabinets are perfectly united in supporting the position of Turkey, and are fully sustained by the press.

Comorn has at last surrendered.

M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has demanded a further credit to a large amount. Marrast or Thiers will probably succeed Poussin as Minister to the United States. Gen. Lamoriciere's mission to Russia has failed.

Sir John Franklin has been heard from, surrounded by ice in Prince Regent's Inlet.

The Pope's manifesto is very unpopular at Rome with all parties, and especially so with the French. The Cardinals fear to walk the street. The Pope relies on the support of Austria and Russia.

Irish journals are filled with accounts of bloody conflicts between the tenants and landlords.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—The market closed at the same figures as the week before. Fair Orleans 5¾d; fair Upland and Mobile 5¾d. The sales of the week were 29,000 bales, speculators taking 5000 bales, and exporters 1500.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 6 p. m.

The aspect of the dispute between England and the United States on the Mosquito question, is considered threatening. Both Governments have taken a decided stand, and, if neither yields, war must ensue.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 3 p. m.

France and England have sent a very energetic note to Russia and Austria, relative to the difficulty with Turkey, which it is supposed will have considerable weight with them. There is great dissatisfaction in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and trouble ahead. Gen. Lamoriciere was not allowed to present his credentials as Ambassador of France to the Czar. It is confidently stated that Sir John Ross is also locked up in the ice of Prince Regent's Inlet, with Sir John Franklin, and that all are safe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, noon.

The Cotton market continues heavy, and brokers cannot agree upon the prices.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.

The weather to-day is exceedingly unfavorable, and as yet there have been but about 300 bales of Cotton sold. The market decidedly heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.

There were in all 800 bales of Cotton sold yesterday, at prices ⅛ lower. Middlings, 9½ a 10. Freights unsettled, in consequence of the numerous arrivals.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.

There were sold yesterday 1200 bales of Cotton. Middlings 9½ a 9⅝.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 6½ p. m.

The great Pacific Railroad Convention assembled at St. Louis on Monday last.

There were present about 600 Delegates, and the number continued to increase.

At its organization, A. Douglass, of Illinois, was chosen President.

The proposition to adopt a route different from that proposed by Mr. Benton, produced much excitement.

A proposal to memorialize Congress for aid to construct the Road, led to an animated discussion, which had not terminated at the last accounts.

The establishment of Branches at St. Louis, Memphis, and Chicago, was unanimously agreed upon.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

*Lord Palmerston and the Nicaragua Question—Arrival of Mr. Clayton—Chance for War.*

Several years ago, Mr. Rives declared in the Senate, that, unless Lord Palmerston had gone out of the Ministry, we should have had a war with Great Britain on the north-eastern boundary question. Lord Palmerston is now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and we see that he not only rejected arbitration but any intervention on the subject of the Nicaragua question. He has stated that the English government has come to a definitive resolution—that no intervention would be accepted—that the English government would never consent that Nicaragua should set foot in Greytown. This is exactly the tone that Lord Palmerston was expected to assume.

I am glad that Mr. Clayton has avowed the course of policy assumed by this government. The matter had been long enough kept in doubt. It is now distinctly enough avowed that this government has declared through its representatives in London and in Central America, that it will *resist* all acquisitions of territory on this continent by foreign powers; in other words, that we will support the rights of Nicaragua against the pretensions of Great Britain.

So, the question has assumed much interest. It has led already to much bitterness of feeling between the two countries. Lord Palmerston will find it quite as convenient a question for a war as the North Eastern boundary question.

The white population of South Carolina, as shown by the State Census just taken, is 280,385, being an increase since 1839 of 23,269.

Of this increase, 3211 is in Charleston, 1427 in Chesterfield, 2557 in Darlington, 1601 in Marion, 885 in Marlborough.

The Galveston News says, "There are twenty-eight different papers published in this State, equal to one for every eight hundred voters. The press of Texas is generally well conducted, and the majority of our country papers compare favorably with those of any other State in the Union."

We see by the "Baltimore American," that "among the distinguished personages who were present at the Fair, in addition to the President of the United States, were Gov. Morehead and Major Hinton, of N. Carolina; the Hon. John A. King, Member of Congress, and President of the New York State Agricultural Society; and the Hon. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina."

*Raleigh Register.*

An English Journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

This is a mistake. There is, we learn, now residing in this town, a most highly respectable family, who are descended immediately from Oliver Cromwell, "the Protector."—*Wilmington Journal.*

*The Aurora.*—We are gratified to learn from Mr. Toole, that the number of subscribers already received to the Aurora is sufficient to justify his enterprise. He requests those holding subscription lists to send him the names received by the 1st of November, the date of the issue of the first number. His address is Wilmington, N. C.—*Raleigh Times.*

EXACTLY SO!

The Washington *Era*, the national organ of the Abolitionists, has the following in its weekly of the 13th:

The selection of the [President Taylor's] Cabinet, and the distribution of diplomatic offices and government patronage generally, has been in strict accordance with the established custom of giving slavery the lion's share. Secretary Clayton has officially announced that colored men are not citizens, and are not entitled to the protection of the American flag. Truman Smith, from his watch-tower at the seat of government, has given the South timely warning of Free Soil coalitions in the North. The Whigs of Massachusetts have labored as zealously to prevent the re-election of Dr. Palfrey, as any reasonable slave-holder could ask. On the other hand, the Democrats of the North and West have been actively coalescing with the Free Soil party, passing stringent Proviso resolutions, electing an Anti-Slavery Senator in Ohio, and Representatives pledged to Free Soil in Indiana and Connecticut.

*An Agonizing Superscription.*—The following is a verbatim copy of the direction on a letter received at the Boston Post Office on Friday morning, per Steamship Caledonia:

"To Mr. William Cleary Mansion House Newburgh orange County State of New York for Patrick Hyans formerly of the Castle of Rodenstown Parish of Down, but now with Mr Cleary or elsewhere in America and his Tender Parents will ever feel obliged to Mr. Cleary or his Cousin the other Patrick Hyans to have this forwarded to him wherever he be, or if they cannot to send them an account of this wher they know of he being living or dead and that Speedily America.

### LINES,

*On the death of a Marine on board one of our National Ships. By the Chaplain.*

No more the swinging cot, the stifling air,
The gloomy twilight or the lantern's glare,—
The wave's hoarse dash, the din of busy crew,
The dying soldier's tedious pain renew.

Soothed by a brother's sympathising care,
To heaven commended by that brother's prayer,—
His buried limbs, "committed to the deep,"
Between "Madeira" and "St. Marys" sleep.

Mine be such sleep, beneath the ocean wave,
Where high above the stormy billows rave,—
Where worms profane not—where is no decay,
Till the dread summons of the judgment day.

By the pure element compressed around,
Beyond all living sight, all mortal sound,—
Those solemn depths the moveless form suspend
In sad sublimity till time shall end.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 75 a 85 | Lard, | 6¼ a 7¼ |
| Ditto, apple, | 50 a 55 | Leather, sole, | 20¢ |
| Beeswax, | 18 a | Lead, bar, | 6¼ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 5½ a 6¼ | Molasses, | 25 a 28 |
| Bagging, | 15 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 5 |
| Cotton, | 10 | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Corn, | 40 a 45 | Oil, Linseed, | 65 a 70 |
| Coffee, | 11 a 14 | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¼ a 2 |
| Copperas, | 2½ a 3 | Sugar, br'n, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a | Do. loaf, | 11 a 12½ |
| Flour, | 4½ a 5 | Salt, sack, | 1 50 a 1 75 |
| Feathers, | 28 a 30 | Do. alum, bu. | 45 a 50 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 10 a 1 25 | Shingles, | 2 a 2½ |
| Hides, green, | 3 a 4½ | Tallow, | 10 |
| Ditto, dry, | 6 a 10 | Wheat, | 75 a 80 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 35 a 36 |
| Do. English, | 3½ a 4 | Wool, | 11 a 12½ |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1½ | White Lead, | 2 a 2½ |
| Lime, | 1 75 a 2 00 | | |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | 7 a 7½ cents. | |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | 15 " | |

Corn and Alum Salt have fallen. Cotton, Coffee, Bro. Sheetings, and Tallow, have risen.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon hams scarce; market well supplied with other descriptions, and sales somewhat slow. Corn scarce; quotations nominal. Coffee has advanced a fraction. Feathers 35 cts., scarce and in demand. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75, prices firm. Hay 65 cts. Lard dull of sale, and market glutted. Lime 75 to 90, large quantity in market. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber scarce and in demand,—sales at from 2 50 to $7; one raft Shipping Timber sold for $8. Mullets 3 50 to $4 per bbl. Turpentine 1 90 to 1 92½. Spirits 24 to 25. Rosin 90 to $1; a lot of mixed No. 2 and 3 sold at 1 10. Tar 1 50 to 1 70. Turk's Island Salt 33 to 35. Shingles 1 50. Whiskey 23 to 32. P. R. Sugar 6¼ to 7.

Cotton at Columbia 10¾ to 10¾. At Macon 10 to 10¼. At Hamburg 9¾ to 10¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 10½ to 11—a decline of 1-16 to ⅛. Corn 62 to 68. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Rice 3 to 3¾. Salt 86 to 90. Rio Coffee scarce at 9½ to 10. Cuba Molasses 20; N. O. do. 23.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1849. 90-1m

### MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 10th inst, by ——— Shepard, Esq., Mr. F. W. SWANN, of Wilmington, to Miss REBECCA SWANN, daughter of John Swann, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 11th inst., by Arch'd Ray, Esq., Mr. HOPKINS FRY, of Ala., to Miss SARAH JANE THOMAS.

In Cheraw, on the 10th inst., the Rev. NEIL McDONALD, of Moore County, N. C., to Miss LAURA AMANDA, daughter of Samuel Keeler, Esq.

In Rowan County, on the 4th inst., by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, RUFUS G. HENDERSON, M. D., of Lawrence Co., Tenn., to Miss EUPHEMIA L. KNOX, daughter of the late James G. Knox.

In Davidson County, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. St. Clair, Mr. R. L. HOLMES to Miss CLARINDA JANE, daughter of Wm. Harriss, Esq. Also, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. T. Butler, Mr. JACOB YOUNTZ, of Gold Hill, to Mrs. DILLY A. YOUNTZ, of Davidson.

### DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night last, Mr. ALAN McLEAN, aged 83, for many years Register of the county of Cumberland. Modest and unassuming, he passed through life with a character unblemished and unsullied. In his public duties, he was remarkable for patience, promptness and fidelity,—in his private relations, he was unobtrusive and retiring, and was never known to give offence to any one.—*Com.*

Also, on Sunday night, Mr. SAMUEL KENDRICK.

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., Mrs. PRISCILLA ELDRIDGE LATTA, wife of Mr. J. C. Latta, of Wilmington, and daughter of Mr. David Shaw, of Fayetteville, aged 32 years. She has left a husband and eight children, the youngest but three weeks old, to mourn over their loss.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Willis J. Herring, aged about 26 years, leaving 6 children, the youngest only about 3 days old.

At Stewartsville, Richmond County, on the 12th instant, ISABELLA MARGARET, daughter of Major D. and N. McNeill, aged five years and three months.

Although death is ever busy, mowing in the fields of smiling infancy and joyous childhood, yet it has seldom if ever placed its sickle upon one more pre-eminently promising in all that was lovely and amiable. And although none save her bereaved parents can feel their irreparable loss, yet they find consolation in hoping that she is now in that haven of rest where there is no more sorrow, no suffering nor temptation; but all joy, and peace, and happiness; no cries of pain and groanings of anguish; no more darkness, and no more night; but one eternal day, with the glory of God for a never setting sun. Well may her bereaved parents say,

"While thou wert with us we forgot
Thou wast not all our own;
That God designed thee not a gift,
But only as a loan.

"We know that thou art happy now,
We will not weep for thee;
Our tears shall all be wiped away,
For thou art forever free."—[*Com.*

In Person county, on the 12th inst., ALEX'R CUNNINGHAM, Esq., a prominent and worthy citizen, aged upwards of 80 years.

In Jonesville, Surry County, on the 22d ultimo, Dr. JAMES GWYN, aged 27 years.

In Anson county, on the 3d instant, MAY BUCHANAN PARSONS, son of Vincent and Sarah Parsons, aged 2 years and 6 months.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

October 21—Steamer Evergreen, with boats Diligence and Henry Clay in tow, with goods for merchants of this place and interior. [☞ The River is in good boating order. All Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steamboat Company, now arrived at Wilmington, may be expected here during the present week.]

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11—Schr. Harrison Jones from New Bedford. 12—Barque Joseph Fish from Newport, Wales. 13—Schr. Alaric from New York. 15—Barque Rolla from Cardiff, Wales; Brig Callender from St. Martin's; Schrs. Mary Powell and John Potts Brown from New York. 16—Brig J. H. Havner from Fall River. 17—Russian Brig Libau from New York.


**River up and Goods Arriving.**

***Taylor & Underwood***

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

*Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools: &c., &c.*

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

Carolinian and Communicator 3 months.

***Fine Timber Land for Sale.***

THE subscriber offers for sale 1300 acres of LAND in Robeson county, on the West side of Lumber River, and about 9 or 10 miles from Lumberton. There are about 50 acres in cultivation; the balance is heavily timbered low land. For Ton Timber or Turpentine, there is no superior Land in the county. This Land will be sold low and on accommodating terms. It will be shewn, and any further information given, upon application to Peter McLauchlan on the premises, John W. Powell at Leesville, or the subscriber at Lumberton.

ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Oct. 22, 1849. 90-4w

**DR. B. A. KENNEDY**

BEGS leave to inform his friends in Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be in that place on or before the 29th inst., prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all requiring his services. He would request his friends in the country having engagements with him, to meet him early, as his stay will be short, in consequence of engagements elsewhere.

Oct. 20, 1849. 1w

***Fayetteville, N. C.***

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.

Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.

Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Carolinian and Communicator two months.

***To the Fashionable Public.***

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD,

*West end New Hotel building.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m


## COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Acts of the Legislature in relation to the Common Schools having been amended, the Board of Superintendents will hereafter be elected at the December Term of the County Court.

The Clerk of the Court will give the notice for the meeting of the Justices of the County, on the Wednesday of the Term.

The School Committee for the last year, October 1848 to October 1849, are requested to meet on the Tuesday of the week of the Superior Court of the County, that day being the 13th of November.

The Board elected in December will meet in January 1850, to enter on the discharge of their duties, at which time the School Committees will be appointed for the several Districts, by the Board.

The School Committees in the respective Districts will be expected to return the number of Children in their Districts, by the December Term of the Court, and they must specify the males and the females, as by law they are required to do.—Blank forms of returns may be had on application to the Clerk of the County Court.

The Committees must hereafter be particular to state the number of the males and females that have been taught in the Schools.

Application will be made for the appointment of a Committee to examine, for the year, those who apply to become Teachers; as no one can be employed as a Teacher who has not a certificate signed by a majority of the Committee.

The School Committees are requested to state the number of School Houses in their Districts.

The scholastic year will hereafter beg

## *Fayetteville Hotel,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

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## A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

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## Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

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## TO TRAVELLERS
## *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

## *Rail Road Line,*

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

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## THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

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## DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly": The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

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## Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

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## *PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.*

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,

Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

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## CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

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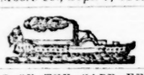

## TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

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## *Summer Millinery.*

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

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## TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

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## Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

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## Marble Factory.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

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## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

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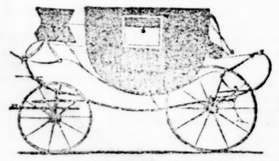
## Encourage Home Manufactures.



## A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

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## OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days. E. J. HALE.

August 6.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

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## Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

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## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

## Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

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## *Further Notice.*

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

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## 100,000 ACRES
## VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

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## GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Salad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

*Also, in Store,*

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

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## LONDON PORTER.

CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

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## *Cashwell & Blossom,*

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

***Forwarding Merchants,***

**Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,**

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

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***Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!***

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

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## LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

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## MANUFACTURING STOCK
## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

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## WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

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## IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

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FASHIONABLE

## *Clothing Establishment,*

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

**BALTIMORE, Md.**

## MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

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## JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

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## The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

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## NEW GOODS!
## *Cheap for Cash.*

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

***Fall and Winter Goods!***

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

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## J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

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## *Are you Insured?*

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

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## $25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

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## NOTICE.

### *LAND FOR SALE.*

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

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## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

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## For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

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## CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board in the commons, per month, | $8 00 |
| Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire, | 1 00 |
| Room rent, per quarter, | 1 00 |
| Contingent expenses, do. do. | 25 |

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

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ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

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## W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

*Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.*

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsoid that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

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## J. WILKINSON & CO.,

**Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

*Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

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## T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

## *Pain-Destroyer,*

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

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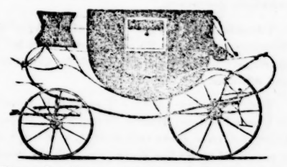
## Carriage Manufactory.



**Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.**

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

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## ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

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## Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

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## For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

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## TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

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## SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

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**To Pensioners.**—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

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1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

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## GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73tf

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## Supreme Court Reports.

**REDUCTION OF PRICE.**

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars to Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

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## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term,* 1849.

Duncan McNeill *ex.* Effy McNeill, Nancy Murphy, et al., heirs at law, legatees and devisees of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

Motion to admit to solemn and final probate a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McAlister, John McAlister, Charles McAlister, Alexander McAlister, Nancy McAlister, Catherine McAlister, Euphemia Murphy, Eleanora Murphy, and James Archibald Murphy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties above named, Defendants in said motion, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Town of Lumberton on the 4th Monday in November next, on Tuesday of said Term, and shew cause, if any they can, why said paper writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said Murdock Murphy, dec'd, should not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1849, and of American Independence the 73d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 12th Sept. 1849. 85-6w

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## *Protection Insurance Company.*

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

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## LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

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## TO THE AFFLICTED.

**Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha**

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

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☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

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**Bank of Fayetteville,**

15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

86tf

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## NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

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## NEW FALL GOODS,

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

## JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

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## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C.,
August 13, 1849. 81-tf

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## BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accomm